

The Washington Times

Published Evening and Sunday at
THE MUNSEY BUILDING,
 Penn. Ave., between 13th and 14th Sts.
 New York Office... 175 Fifth Ave.
 Chicago Office... 1710 Commercial Bank Bldg.
 Boston Office... Journal Building
 Daily, one year.....\$3.00
 Sunday, one year.....\$2.50
FRANK A. MUNSEY.

The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsboys, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 6 cents a week for the Evening and 5 cents a copy for the Sunday edition in our buying and selling. Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1908.

No Other Methods.

Charleston T. Lewis, of New York, is no doctrinaire. It would be hard to find a man more distinguished for success at the New York bar, for authorship on many subjects, for authority on the practical problems of prison management. It is enough to say of him simply that he was head of a commission which re-wrote the penal code of New Jersey to get a hearing for what he says of American penal conditions. Here is one of the things he has said recently:

With all the solemnity and emphasis of which I am capable, I utter the profound conviction, after twenty years of constant study of our prison population, that more than nine-tenths of them ought never to have been confined. They are there in reality because a careless, indifferent, impatient community has not known what else to do with them, and has found it convenient thus to put them out of its sight. For the moment they are safe, and we can forget them in our buying and selling, in our golf and tennis. The highest reform of the criminal law is in finding other methods of dealing with offenders. In all but extreme cases of depravity, what is needed with the youth beginning a lawless career is that the social mores in him be awakened and strengthened; that the habit of foresight, the sense of responsibility, the regard for the rights of fellow-men, the sympathy with mankind be awakened to constant action.

If nine-tenths of those who go to prison in the District of Columbia ought never to go there, it means that we are sending about 15,000 men and women to jail unwarrantably every year, and we have no other methods of dealing with offenders.

Another Question Mark.

Glen Echo's voting population of thirty-six men puts another question mark before the attempt of that town to patrol the whole Conduit road. For months that municipality—worthy otherwise of all consideration—put out authority, as a farmhand puts out a rake, way to the other side of a highway and hauled in automobiles. What passed for a trial resulted nearly every time in a contribution to the town treasury; and, whatever the outcome, it depended solely on the word of one man, no matter what evidence in rebuttal might be offered for the motorist. This in a town of thirty-six votes!

The Times would not add to the difficulty of any community which undertakes reasonably to regulate the speed of automobiles passing through. But the course of Glen Echo was unreasonable for three things:

First—The town had no jurisdiction over the road, and apparently took no steps in advance to determine whether it had or not.

Second—The trial of supposed offenders against its speed regulations was wholly ex parte.

Third—A marshal, an arrest, and a fine have a thousand times been proven not half so efficacious for the control of chauffeurs as simple, unpretentious, and common-sense devices like a thank-you-m'am built across the road.

If the re-election of the "boy mayor" on other grounds, outsiders are not interested. But if it was an attempt on the part of his neighbors to disregard these three objections to his course as to automobiles, the people and town of Glen Echo wasted an election.

Causes of Business Failure.

Do 95 per cent of American men who embark in business fail?

If so, why? "System," schoolmaster of business as it is, assumes "yes" as the answer to the first question. But it goes to leading subscribers for the answer to the second.

To our judgment—though the ratio may not be so high as 95 out of every 100—our percentage of failure is great enough to warrant the second question. More men fail in business than ought to fail, if they open shop with Yankee thrift as part of their stock in trade. Why is this? "System" answers—

Business is a science. Men who study it as a science, succeed. Men who trifle with it, fail. It is reassuring to be told that success is not luck, but logic. The man who reasons, and adapts his business to reason, wins. Business failure, in most instances, comes from wanton disregard of principles that are only common sense. Men fail because they do things in the wrong way.

That is the view to be expected from editors impressed so far with the need for organizing business knowledge that they venture, and succeed, with a magazine devoted solely to that subject. But it is not the whole story as told by their patrons.

The president of the well-known

New York firm of Lord & Taylor puts another difficulty in these words:

Business requires the best that is in a man. Often men put into it their worst. Beyond doubt, most of the business failures are due to conditions lying entirely within the business men themselves. I believe that almost any business will succeed if it has the concentration and effort that goes to make success.

Henry A. Havemeyer thinks that "most of the men who fail in business jump in the dark." John H. Fannan, shoe manufacturer, contends that the one-man idea is the bottom of the most failures, arguing "You will always find that the successful business man considers the quality of an employee of greater importance than the salary to be paid." A trust company official put his finger on "overdrawal of credit," so that "men are successful only as long as prosperity lasts." Charles H. Steinway has it that "the main cause of failure is lack of knowledge." Finally, Leon Mandel, retail merchant, observes: "I have long been convinced that business failure is largely due to extravagance and hurry to achieve success."

Compared, these several causes do not uncover a single new defect or reveal a single localized shortcoming. Failure, as a consequence of these lacks, has been part of business since the first cave-dweller stood behind a log and sold big sticks. It will probably continue, as a consequence of these lacks, until men cease to trade and give their possessions away. The one cause which is really new—that is to say, the suppression of competition through the rise of the overshadowing business—is not even mentioned. Yet at least one of the men consulted by "System" could have spoken of that cause with authority.

The House Conferences.

The rather unsatisfactory results of the conference of House Republicans, which was held last night and will be continued tonight, need not justify too pessimistic a view of the outlook for the session-closing legislative program. It was hardly to be expected that a single session would reach anything like an agreement; and the fact that the session was able to keep together three hours, to avoid an explosion, and to agree to meet again for further consideration of the same business is really rather a cheerful manifestation.

Down at the bottom of the House situation is the fact that the House leadership wants currency legislation, while probably a comfortable majority of the House—if the Democrats be included in the calculation—doesn't want it; on the other hand, the House leadership doesn't want anti-injunction legislation, while a big majority of the House—again including the Democrats—does want it.

The constantly repeated expression is heard from Republican members: "My district doesn't care a cent for currency legislation. It does want anti-injunction legislation. I can't afford to support a proposition in currency amendment which has no popularity with my people, and has a vast deal of positive unpopularity, unless I get something in return that my people want."

Thus the Representative is in a hard position. For once, it seems that even the "Roosevelt policies" mantle is not broad enough to cover everything he might do. The fact that the President is for the Vreeland bill, and very earnestly for it, doesn't mitigate much of the opposition to that measure, coming from sources usually devoted to the President's policies. There are scores of Representatives who complain that their people at home insist that they follow the President implicitly, and yet refuse to believe that the President wants currency legislation passed. The poor Representative must "get in bad" with either the Administration or his constituents.

Most of the opposition to the Vreeland bill now represents mere prejudice. It is regarded as the successor of the Aldrich bill; and the Aldrich bill was condemned in advance of its introduction. The fact that it was the Aldrich bill was all that was needed to create a prejudice against it which persisted and still persists, quite independent of the merits of the measure.

There will probably be no currency legislation unless it is made possible by substantial concessions to the people interested in other parts of the Presidential program. These concessions ought to be made, promptly and in good faith. Then the business of this session could be wound up in short order.

The Hardwood Problem.

Another side to this question of protecting the Appalachian forests from ruthless cutting up is disclosed in the opportunity afforded the country to maintain a sufficient supply of hardwood products needed in the conduct of several important industries.

In 1899 the cut of hardwood lumber amounted to 8,621 thousand feet. Last year it was 7,315,491

thousand feet. This decrease of more than 15 per cent was due to a diminution of the supply, not of the demand, as may be gathered from the fact that between the two years mentioned the wholesale price of various kinds of hardwood timber advanced from 25 to 65 per cent. Moreover, it is reported that "every kind of hardwood found in quantity sufficient to make it useful has been put on the market, and hardwood timber is now being cut in every State and every locality where it exists in quantity large enough to be cut with profit. These conditions could not prevail were the increase in production due to a falling off in the demand."

Estimates are published by the Government showing that there remains now in the cutting stage about a fifteen years' supply of hardwood timber. The Ohio valley States, once a fertile source of hardwood, have largely become agricultural. The Lake States and the lower Mississippi valley country are fast turning that way, too. So there is practically nothing but the Appalachian group of States, which includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, to depend upon for a future supply.

But even in this region the cut-over lands are in such a condition that no great increase of merchantable timber can be looked for inside of thirty or forty years. The question, then, is how to reduce the inevitable gap between the present supply and the future supply. "This much is true beyond doubt," says one of the Government foresters, "that we are dangerously near a hardwood famine, and have made no provision against it."

The solution of this problem is to protect and improve the Appalachian forests. In the opinion of the expert previously referred to, this work, if done promptly and properly, "will insure continuously the hardwood supply of the country, and do it without exhausting the forest. In fact, it can be done," he says, "so that the systematic treatment will at the same time improve the forest."

On the authority of the sergeant-at-arms it may be stated that there is one aspect of the currency question on which Congress is entirely agreed, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. This is the desirability of promptly collecting salary accounts on the first and fifteenth of the month.

The report that there is a plague in Venezuela is not personal to General Castro. This time it refers to another plague.

If this report is true, that John D. Rockefeller is going to build a railway for the Russian government, it is safe to set down that the Russian fight against the Standard Oil Company isn't going to last much longer.

Incidentally, California's reputation as a health resort has lost nothing in the stories which are circulated concerning the marvelous recovery of Admiral Evans.

Harmon and harmony is a combination which Tom Johnson doesn't propose to have effected if he can prevent. It must be sort of uncomfortable to be a Tammany Congressman, and not know what hour you may receive a telegram notifying you that you can't run again, and telling you to whom your seat is to be turned over.

The season is drawing on apace, when the newspapers will be filled with the announcements that all the honors of the graduating class were taken by the girls, and Mrs. Man's excuse for existence will once more be called into grave question.

This is San Francisco's busy day. The fleet got there at noon.

There is a strong suspicion that some of these State conventions which endorse the President's policies do it on the theory that they are good policies for campaign purposes, but not for legislative enactment.

Connecticut has been in the wooden nutmeg business so long that it can recognize a political gold brick at the most casual glance. That explains why a convention which favored Taft decided that Senators opposed to his nomination might not make the most effective delegates.

PARTICULAR.

"Pop."
 "Yes, my son."
 "What is an epicure?"
 "Why, an epicure, my son, is one who is particular about his food."
 "He won't eat everything, will he, pop?"
 "No, my son."
 "Well, I'm going to be one this morning. I don't want any of that hash!"
 —Yonkers Statesman.

April Circulation Figures

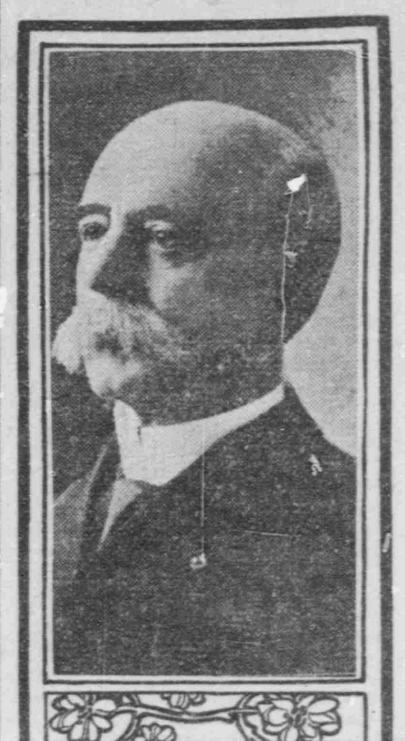
Net Daily Average
 The Times.....45,519
 The Star.....37,973

The Association of American Advertisers

Advertisers have examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

No. 21. *T. H. Roseman* Secretary.

PARKER DARES IRE OF LEADERS



REPRESENTATIVE PARKER,
Who Wants Tariff Revision Because His Constituents Do.

South Dakota Member Signs Petition for Free Wood Pulp.

Representative William H. Parker of South Dakota is a brave man and a man of spirit.

He stands on his rights and fears no man. He is the only Republican who has signed his name to the petition gotten up by Minority Leader Williams asking the Speaker to allow the House to enact legislation to put wood pulp and print paper on the free list. The petition now bears the signatures of all the Democrats and one Republican.

Mr. Parker said he defied Republican attack and the ire of the leaders in signing the Williams petition because his people want tariff revision. What the leaders will do to him has not yet been divulged. So far, however, Mr. Parker is without a fear or a tremble.

MINISTER WU SPEAKS FOR CHINESE TEMPLE

NEW YORK, May 6.—Minister Wu Ting-fang this afternoon addressed a gathering of his countrymen in New York on the value of religion. The meeting was held at 1 o'clock at the Doyers Street Theater, and with it plans for the erection of a Confucian temple for New York's Chinatown were given their finishing touches. Minister Wu spoke in Chinese, and discussed the benefits of Confucianism.

The plans for the building are elaborate. It will cost nearly \$100,000. Not only will it be devoted to the old idea of religion as the Chinese know it, but it will have modern Y. M. C. A. departments. This, it is said, has greatly pleased the Chinese minister. He explained to the audience that the Chinese can keep their religion and progress at the same time, adopting modern ideas, and that a temple that has rest rooms, a gymnasium, reading room, and large assembly hall is the sort of equipment that the Chinese national religion needs in New York.

ARTIST SUES DENTIST FOR SLANDERING HIM

NEW YORK, May 6.—In the studios of Carnegie Hall where harmony is supposed to reign, a discordant note of gossip has intruded. It first compelled general attention in the colony of musicians, when Albert Gerard Thiers, a teacher, who numbers among his pupils members of influential families, caused the arrest of Dr. H. Palmer King, of 135 West 123d street, last Saturday.

Mr. Thiers charges unbecomingly slanders, and has sued Dr. King, who is a widely known dentist on the upper west side, for \$50,000 damages. Following Dr. King's arrest, he was released by Supreme Court Justice Dowling in \$2,000 bail.

The complaint prepared by William Well, of 150 Nassau street, counsel for Mr. Thiers, it is alleged that Dr. King said it was a reflection upon any woman to be seen entering Mr. Thiers's studio. It is also alleged that the statement was made with malicious intent.

WIFE BEATS SOUSA PLAYING BILLIARDS

NEW YORK, May 6.—Mrs. John Phillips Sousa, wife of the famous bandmaster, excels him in at least one thing, and that an unusual one for a woman. Friends of the "March King" recently have expressed their sympathy for him because of a severe trouncing he received at the hands of his wife—at a game of billiards.

It is not generally known that Mrs. Sousa is an expert with the cue. She is one of the women who have resisted the seductions of bridge whist, preferring the game of skill to that of chance. Mrs. Sousa wields a cue like a professional.

It is customary in the Sousa household for Mrs. Sousa after dinner to engage her husband in a try at the cushions, and she is more often the victor than the bandmaster. Mrs. Sousa is also an expert with the racquet, but at tennis she has not yet been able to persuade her husband to join her.

WANTED IT SUPPRESSED.

"John" said Mrs. Lighthead to her husband, as that gentleman settled down to his evening meal, "I have been corresponding with authorities on the subject, and I am descended from some of the oldest families in the country."

"That good is that going to do us?"

"Why, I think it is perfectly lovely to be well connected."

"I'm glad," said Mr. Lighthead, "I'm charging you enough for everything as it is." —Nashville American.

Lawn Party Plan of Mrs. Roosevelt for Governors.

Mrs. Roosevelt has issued invitations for a lawn party on the White House grounds Friday afternoon, May 15, in honor of the governors of the States and Territories and the Inland Waterways Commission.

Tuesday evening, May 12, there will be a dinner in the White House in their honor, and Thursday evening, May 14, the party will be the honor guests of Gifford Pinchot at a large reception.

Mrs. Meyer, wife of the Postmaster General, and the Misses Meyer left Washington this morning for New York, from where they will sail tomorrow for Europe.

Dr. Johnson's Dinner.
 Dr. Loren Johnson has as his guests at dinner last evening a company of twelve distinguished medical men of the District of Columbia, to meet Dr. John Lovett Morse, of Boston. Dr. Morse made a particularly interesting paper on medical subjects after the dinner.

Brown-Train Announcement.
 Mr. and Mrs. George Whitfield Brown announce the engagement of their daughter, Errol Cuthbert, to Lieut. Charles Russell Train, U. S. N.

Mrs. Arthur Lee is preparing to close her house on Massachusetts avenue and go to Atlantic City, where she and her children will spend several weeks. Toward the midsummer she and her family will go to "Graceland," her country place in West Virginia, for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Fish was among the hostesses who entertained informally at dinner last evening.

At the Circus.
 Among the parties in attendance at the circus last evening was one particularly interesting one, which was headed by Mrs. Garlington, and included Miss Frances Butler, Miss Esther Denny, Miss Gladys Butler, Miss Sallie Garlington, Capt. Matthew A. De Laury, Captain Callan, and Captain Bishop.

Mrs. James F. Harbour is spending a week at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

General and Mrs. Clayton were hosts at an informal dinner last evening in their apartment in the Highlands.

Major and Mrs. Duncan Phillips have returned to Washington from Rolandville, Md., where she has been for several weeks.

Mrs. Arthur Hale, daughter of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, has returned to Washington from Rolandville, Md., where she has been for several weeks.

Plans for Increasing the Navy Please Officers and Experts

Navy officers and experts see great possibilities in the virtual adoption by Congress of the policy of two great battleships a year. They say it cannot fail to keep this country well to the fore as a naval power. While the policy of maintaining a fleet in both oceans has not been settled, it is realized that if naval construction is to be carried out at the rate of two great fighting monitors a year, it will not be long before the country has enough vessels to keep powerful flotillas in both the Atlantic and the Pacific. And, once the vessels are at hand, it is well understood by navy officers and others that there will be abundant political reasons for forcing an administration to see that the Pacific coast and the Atlantic coast are treated alike in the matter of distribution of battleships.

Plan Not Adopted.

It is true, there has been no formal adoption of the policy of two battleships a year, and the next Congress could abandon it if it desired. But the view is quite generally accepted here that public opinion will demand, at least, two 3,000-ton fighting machines annually. This being so, the experts are doing some calculating to find out where this country is going to stand in the near future, if it keeps on adding two big battleships every twelve months. The result of their calculations is to show that the United States is sure to be ahead of every other naval power, but Great Britain for an indefinite period, unless, of course, an unexpected spur is made on the part of Germany, France, or Japan.

The United States is now regarded as the second naval power. Germany, however, has been making great strides and has laid down a formidable building program that will last through the year 1917. With one battleship a year for this country, Germany would draw up even with the United States in 1917, and thereafter one each year to the end of the 1917 program.

Nation Has Advantage.

One fact pointed out in the Senate debate on the naval bill is of interest in the comparison of navies. It is that the time is drawing near when foreign countries will reach their limit of ability to maintain navies of greater size than now exist. In other words, foreign navies cannot go on increasing indefinitely on account of revenues, whereas the United States scarcely feels the cost of its navy, and is not likely to feel in the near future. Under these conditions, apart from the policy of two battleships a year, the United States is in a position to keep close to the front as a sea power.

FORAKER ASKS QUERY ABOUT HEPBURN LAW

Senator Foraker of Ohio got a resolution through the Senate today, which is intended to force the Administration to show its hand with respect to the enforcement or non-enforcement of the commodity clause of the Hepburn law to prevent railroads from engaging in the coal business. Senator Foraker introduced a resolution which was agreed to with amendments calling on the Interstate Commerce Commission to inform the Senate whether the commodity clause of the Hepburn law was being enforced, and whether an agreement had been made whereby roads that did not observe the law would be immune from prosecution.

The commission is also directed to state whether the Western Maryland railroad, which is now in the hands of a receiver, has complied with the commodity clause, and if not, why not.

THE MODERN POLONIUS.

"Don't be unscrupulous, my boy."

"That is, don't be unscrupulous, in a small way." —Exchange.

Mrs. G. L. Gillespie Entertains for Mrs. Oliphant.

Mrs. Gillespie, wife of Major General George L. Gillespie, was hostess today at luncheon, in honor of Mrs. Hughes Oliphant, Mrs. Oliphant, who is the daughter of General Drumm, of Drummond, Md., has recently returned to Washington, after an extended absence and is now residing at Chevy Chase.

The Duchess de Chaulnes, formerly Miss Theodora Shonts, will not return to this country with her father, Theodore P. Shonts, who went to Paris last month, immediately upon hearing of the death of his daughter's husband, the Duc de Chaulnes, owing to the delicate state of her health.

Diplomats Leave.

Baron Ambroz, of the Austro-Hungarian embassy; Mme. de Blampre, wife of the naval attaché of the French embassy, and Mme. von Livonius, wife of the military attaché of the German embassy, left Washington this morning for New York, from where they will sail tomorrow for Europe.

Baron Ambroz will be absent from Washington three or four months, most of which time he will spend in his own country. Mme. de Blampre will spend the summer with relatives, and Mme. von Livonius will travel in Germany during the warm season. Lieutenant Commander de Blampre and Captain von Livonius will join their wives some time in June.

Lady Isabelle Howard and her children will also sail from New York tomorrow for England, for the summer months.

Military Hop.

The younger dancing contingent was well represented at the military hop in the officers' club at the Washington Barracks last evening, given by Mrs. Allyn K. Capron for the benefit of the Rough Riders' monument fund.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, wife of the chief of the general staff of the army, headed the list of patronesses, which included Mrs. Garlington, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Alesire, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Koester, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Langitt, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Alexander Sharp, Mrs. Reber, Mrs. George E. Davis, Mrs. McGowan, Mrs. Hanna Taylor, Mrs. Havard, Mrs. R. S. Taylor, Mrs. Snow, and Mrs. Milton Davis.

The young ladies on the committee were the Misses Abbott, Miss Adie, Miss Anne Bayard, Miss Helen Downing, Miss Helen De Puy, Miss Garlington, Miss Granger, Miss Julia Heyl, Miss George Knox, Miss Porter, the Misses Sessions, Miss Hanna Taylor, and Miss Louise Taylor.

Those on the floor committee were Beale Bloomer, Norman Restor, Lieut. H. F. Bull, Lieutenant Veleterick, Mr. Lieut. DeWitt Jones, Theodore Gill, Paymaster Holt, Paymaster McGowan, Paymaster McKelvie, Lieutenant Ralston, Lieutenant Thomas, Mr. Peachy, Lieutenant Wilby and Lieutenant Tyler.

The Congressional Club held a meeting this morning at 10:30 at the Tea Cup Inn on H Street.

Mrs. Louis P. Shoemaker will receive informally on Thursdays in May from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Plans for Increasing the Navy Please Officers and Experts

1917. With one battleship a year for this country, Germany would draw up even with the United States in 1917, and thereafter one each year to the end of the 1917 program.

Germany and America.

The Germans are building three big battleships this year, next year, and in 1919. They will build two in 1917, and thereafter one each year to the end of the 1917 program.

This will add seventeen vessels to their present battleship force. In the same time, the United States will add twenty. The United States will then have forty-nine battleships that will be, presumably, effective. The American navy has twenty-five battleships that are well started. At the end of 1917 the Germans will have but thirty-eight battleships, though they will have twenty armored cruisers and a powerful fleet of smaller fighting craft. This Government, however, is showing a disposition to appropriate liberally for smaller vessels, and it is unlikely it will drop much behind Germany in respect to such vessels, while getting a long lead in battleships.

Nation Has Advantage.

One fact pointed out in the Senate debate on the naval bill is of interest in the comparison of navies. It is that the time is drawing near when foreign countries will reach their limit of ability to maintain navies of greater size than now exist. In other words, foreign navies cannot go on increasing indefinitely on account of revenues, whereas the United States scarcely feels the cost of its navy, and is not likely to feel in the near future. Under these conditions, apart from the policy of two battleships a year, the United States is in a position to keep close to the front as a sea power.

White House Callers

Senators Smoot of Utah, Hemenway of Indiana, Owen of Oklahoma, Representatives Allen of Maine, Gillett of Massachusetts, Roberts of Massachusetts, and Hubbard of West Virginia.

Porter of New York, Calder of New York, Hale of Tennessee, and Murdock of Kansas.

Admiral Pillsbury

General Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps.

Chief Justice of the Court, national committee from Arkansas.

Committee from Chicago to invite the President to the second conference of the Chicago-St. Louis waterways convention in October.

PASSES TUBERCULOSIS BILL.

The House passed late yesterday afternoon the bill providing for the registration with the Health Officer of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia. It has already passed the Senate. It provides that physicians shall report to the Health Officer all cases of tuberculosis within one week after they have discovered the disease.

Mrs. McCracken to Wed Tomorrow at Sister's.

The marriage of Mrs. Cornelia B. McCracken and S. A. McCulloch, both of Bellefontaine, Ohio, will take place in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred G. Coldren, 1725 Park road, tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, the Rev. Donald C. MacLeod, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiating.

Mrs. McCracken will be remembered by many friends here, as she has frequently visited her sister, Mrs. Coldren.

Misses Crosby Leave.

Miss Beattie Crosby and Miss Helen Crosby, of Norfolk, who have spent the last two months visiting in Philadelphia and Washington, have returned to their home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ward, of Washington, have leased Mrs. Howard Walter's villa, on Rhode Island avenue, Newport, for the season.

Colonel Summers and his daughter, Miss Caroline Summers, who had just returned from Palm Beach and Atlantic City, are guests at the Oxford.

Mrs. Ewing, wife of Colonel Ewing, of the Medical Corps, who has been the guest of her brother, Paul E. Johnson, has taken an apartment in Washington until June.

Boys' Home Benefit.

A large attendance is expected at the musicale to be given in the tapestry gallery in the home of Mrs. Charles M. Foulke, 3811 Massachusetts avenue, this afternoon at 4 o'clock for the benefit of the Working Boys' Home. This musicale was to have been given last week, but on account of conflicting charity entertainments, it was postponed until this afternoon.

Mrs. Hough, Miss Eccles, of New York, and Mr. Garrelin will give the program.

The patronesses are Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Charles J. Bell, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Eubank, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Eustis, Mrs. Foulke, Mrs. Foraker, Mrs